Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1364.] SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone House, *No.* 41, *South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

HAS FOR SALE,

A large and very general aſſortment of *STATIONARY.*

Drawing and Writing PAPERS.
Antiquarian
Double Elephant
Atlas,
Elephant
Imperial
Super Royal
Royal
Medium,
Demy
Thick Poſt folio
Thin ditto
Extra thin ditto
Thick Poſt Letter
Ditto plain
Ditto gilt
Ditto lined
Thin Poſt
Ditto gilt
Mourning
Ditto plain, or lined
Bank Poſt
Small Poſt cap ſize
Beſt Engliſh and American Foolſcap, various qualities
Superfine Pot
Second ditto
Bloſſom and grey Blotting Paper
Wrapping paper
Letter files and laces
Paper caſes, various ſizes
Bonnet paſteboards

—

Merchants' Account Books, viz,
Ledgers, ſingle or double, ruled for l. s. d. or dolls. & cents, of Imperial or Super Royal, with or without croſs lines
Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Account current Books, Sales' Books, Letter Books. and Record Books, of Imperial, Super-royal, Royal, Medium, Demy or Foolſcap, croſs ruled or plain.
Receipt Books
Bank Books
Memorandum Books
Bill of Lading Books
Bill Books, payable and receivable
Bank-Check Books, of various ſizes and for different banks
Cyphering and Copy Books
Common place Books

—

Beſt Dutch Quills, No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Beſt and ſecond Swan Quills
Black and red Ink Powder
Ditto Liquid Ink
Penknives
Deſk knives
Superfine red and black Sealing wax,
Beſt vermilion and coloured wafers
Large and ſmall office waſers
Red tape broad, middling & narrow
Elaſtic gum, in bottles or pieces
Pounce
Ivory pounce boxes
Cocoa and bone ditto
Ivory paper-knives
Black ſand
Sand boxes, japanned
Lignumvitæ and common Gunter's ſcales
Braſs dividers
Leaden preſſers
Black lead pencils
Sliding ditto
Japanned card racks
Writing parchment
Ditto vellum
Morocco writing deſks
Spaniſh tambour ditto
An elegant variety of ebony ink-ſtandiſhes
Large, middling and ſmall pewter ink-ſtandiſhes
Large, middling and ſmall counting-houſe ink-pots
An elegant aſſortment of chryſtal and wedgewood philoſophical ink-pots
Ink-glaſſes, various ſizes
Leather & paper ink-pieces for the pocket
Small gilt viſiting cards
Blank meſſage-cards, large and ſmall, gilt and plain
Boxes of marking-types for linen.

—

Bills of lading, large & ſmall
Bills of exchange
Elegant copperplate ditto
Cuſtom-houſe entries
Manifeſts
Seamen's articles
Blank bonds
Judgment bonds
Judgment bills
Mortgages
Arbitration bonds
Apprentice's indentures
Powers of attorney
Bank checks, &c. &c. &c.

December 17. S6

Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this ſtate, to ſupply the defect in my Title to a lot of ground, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Weſtward, by ground of the ſubſcriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet, occaſioned by the loſs of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Mollyneux. —All perſons concerned, are required to appear before two of the juſtices of the ſaid court, at the houſe of Thomas M'Kean, eſq. the Chief Juſtice of the ſtate, on the 30th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their anſwer to the bill of the ſubſcriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, eſq. Prothonotary of the ſaid court.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun.

Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797. dt30th

Wants a place, as Wet Nurſe,

A woman with a good breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended, for further particulars enquire of the Printer. Jan. 17.

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL ſituated, laying on and between Marſh and Beech Creeks, Miffliin county, Pennſylvania, in four ſeparate Patents. For terms of ſale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-ſtreet

October 31. mwſtf

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore adverti ſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not ſooner ſold.

January 4 §

Waſhington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchaſed or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Cheſnut-ſtreet, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inſpection. Alſo Canal Lottery Tickets for ſale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Waſhington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Buſineſs of a Broker carried on as uſual.

January 12. ttstf

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for ſale at No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

November 5.

Boarding and Lodging

May be had at No. 62, Penn-ſtreet, in a creditable family

January 9

Particular Teneriffe Wine.

—

50 Quarter-caſks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a ſuperior quality,
For Sale by
A. Marple & Iſrael W. Morris,
No. 60, Dock-ſtreet.

January 12 tts6

Cheap French China.

THE ſubſcribers finding it impoſſible to ſupply their ſtore with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufacteries, give notice that they will ſell at prime coſt the remaining ſtock on hand, conſiſting of

Deſſert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaſter Vaſes
Looking Glaſſes, in gilt frames,
Beſides India Japan'd Toilet Deſks, Chairs, Tables and Quadrille Boxes.

PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-ſtreet.

December 5th. tt

WANTED,

A *MECHANIC*, to erect Spinning and Weaving Machines by water, ſuch as are uſed at my manufactory—Apply to JAMES DAVENPORT,
No. 401, North Front-ſtreet.

N. B. None need apply but a complete mechanic, and a man of ſtability.

Globe Mill, December 29, 1796. §

A CARD.

If Monſieur G. H. Söhle,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June laſt, and arrived at Boſton about the middle of Auguſt, in the ſchooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requeſted to call on Joſeph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will give him ſome information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

For Sale,

Two Convenient BRICK HOUSES,

Three ſtories high, 16 feet front, and 40 feet deep each, and adjoining; ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Front, between Race and Vine-ſtreets; Nos. 161 and 163.

They will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, either ſeparately or together. Apply to

JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.

January 13 d2w

LOST,

On the Road between this city and Baltimore,

A black leather POCKET-BOOK,

Containing ſundry papers valuable only to the owner, alſo between three and four hundred dollars. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it at the office of the editor No. 119 Cheſnut ſtreet, with the contents, particularly the papers, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and no queſtions aſked.

January 17.

FOR SALE,

The faſt-ſailing ſchooner ORION;

Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the beſt of white oak: ſhe is a faithful built veſſel, handſomely finiſhed off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to ſea without any expence on her hull, ſails or rigging: ſhe ſtows ſix hundred barrels; has a handſome cabin and ſteerage, and a half deck which will ſtow from ſeventy-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to BENJAMIN RHODES,

At No. 170, corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets,

Or to the Captain on board ſaid ſchooner at Meſſrs. Willis and Yardley's wharf, adjoining Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf; where there is for ſale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels, the beſt of American Meſs Beef, and ſome very excellent Boſton manufactured Chocolate.

December 26 §

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, maſter.

Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for ſale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well aſſorted
3 Bales Iriſh Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruſſia Matts.

Alſo,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwſtf

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will tak freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat out-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,

27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few cheſts Manchester goodswell aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black ſewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. ath&ſtf

BALL.

New Cotillions, Scotch Reels, and Contrè Dances.

Meſſrs. Francis and Byrne beg leave to inform their ſcholars, friends, and the public in general, that their firſt Ball for this ſeaſon will be on Tueſday, the 24, at O'Ellers's aſſembly-room; at which a variety of new Cotillions, Contre Dances, and the moſt celebrated Scotch Reels, will be introduced.

Meſſrs. Francis and Byrne propoſe to give gratuitous attendance at their ſchool room, for the inſtruction of thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen in their new dances, who mean to honor the ball room with their preſence,—attendance for this purpoſe after their ſchool hours, on Tueſdays, and Thurſdays.

Tickets to be had of Meſſrs. Francis and Byrne No. 70, North Eight ſtreet, or at O'Ellers's Hotel. Ladies are requeſted to apply to their female friends, ſcholars of Meſſrs. F. & B. or as above, at their reſidence.

N. B. The new dances will not infringe upon the uſual routine of the evening.

The days of teaching for their young pupils are Thurſdays and Saturdays, from three o'clock in the afternoon till ſix—and on Tueſdays & Thurſdays, from ſix till nine, for thoſe of a more advanced age.

*** Private tuition as uſual.

January 11, 1797. 22awt24.

ON TUESDAY NEXT WILL BE PUBLISHED,

PORCUPINE'S

POLITICAL CENSOR,

FOR DECEMBER, 1796.

CONTAINING

Remarks on the Debates in Congreſs, particularly on the timidity diſcovered by the Houſe of Repreſentatives in their language towards the inſolent French.

ALSO,

A LETTER to the infamous TOM PAINE,

In anſwer to his brutal attack on the character and conduct of General Waſhington.

January 20.

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Beresole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and Lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Graſs, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §§

In order to comply with contracts, I will ſell, for approved bonds, on 3 *equal annual payments,*

A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Frederickſburg, beginning oppoſite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-ſtreet, and running up to the croſs ſtreet leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-ſtreet. This ſquare I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-ſtreet, and 12 on Sophia-ſtreet. Nine of thoſe on Caroline-ſtreet I have leaſed on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaſer could enhance the value of by building ſmall houſes, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the ſpring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their coſt than large buildings. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to aſcertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis ſuppoſed to Philadelphia) about four years ſince, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the higheſt importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,

No. 313, High-ſtreet

December 31. w & ſ 1m

Bank of Pennſylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of ſixteen dollars on each ſhare was declared for the laſt 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inſt.

JONATHAN SMITH, Caſhier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thouſand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank ſome days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffenſive; travels looſe, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greateſt curioſity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be ſeen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may ſee him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be reſumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as ſoon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

Elegant Bruſſels & Turkey Carpeting,

For ſale by George Dobſon, No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

December 15. dtf

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Goſſaes
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 15/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckaback Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7

And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.

A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.

Linen included.

January 13. §

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead, & Spaniſh Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

For Sale,

By George Deſchamps, No. 91,

NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1. §ot

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdaſhery Goods,

Which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the very loweſt terms;

Amongſt which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muſlins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the firſt quality
Silk and Cotton Hoſiery
Umbrellas of the firſt quality, aſſorted
Iriſh Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marſeilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Roſe Blankets aſſorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

Decembet 22, 1796. d2m

WM. HAYDON,

Drawing-Maſter, from London,

Where he has ſtudied ſeveral years under one of the moſt eminent maſters in that ſcience, attends young Ladies and Gentlemen at their reſpective homes. His terms are 6 dollars per month for attendance three times per week. Likewiſe all kinds of ornamental Painting, Flowers, Fruit, &c. taught on the above terms. A line directed to W. H. left with the Editor of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 13. e02w

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, *South Fourth-ſtreet,*

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extenſive aſſortment of the *Moſt Faſhionable GOODS,*

And of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

At this ſhop Gentlemen can be furniſhed with the beſt materials, and have them made up in the neateſt and moſt Faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, Saturday, January 21,
Will be presented,
A TRAGEDY, (not acted these two years) called

Venice Preserved;
Or, a Plot Discovered.

Duke of Venice,	Mr. *Warrell*
Priuli,	Mr. *Warren*
Bedamar,	Mr. *Fox*
Pierre,	Mr. *Cooper*
Jaffier,	Mr. *Moreton*
Rennault,	Mr. *L'Estrange*
Spinosa,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Elliott,	Mr. *M'Donald*
Theodore,	Mr. *Bliffett*
Officer,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Belvidera,	Mrs. *Merry*

After which will be performed, by the French Company, a Comic-Opera, in one act, called

Le Tableau Parlant;
Or, The Speaking Picture.

The music by mons. Gretry.

Cassandre,	*M. Viellard*
Leandre,	*M. Glaize*
Pierot,	*M. St Mare*
Isabelle,	*Mlle. Sophie*
Colombine,	*Mlle. Tesseire*

☞ On Monday, The ROAD TO RUIN—with The FLITCH OF BACON, in which mr. Prigmore will make his first appearance at this theatre.

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar, And Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 50 till 4 on the days of performance.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL
Respectfully informs the Public, that

THIS EVENING, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 7 o'clock
Will be delivered,
(FIRST PART)
On the Means of Improvement in Oratory, including selections from Dr. Blair.
(SECOND PART)

Satan's Address to the Sun,	*Milton.*
Anthony's Speech on the Body of Julius Cæsar,	*Shakespeare.*
Anthony's Funeral Oration,	*Shakespeare.*

(THIRD PART.)

Hamlet's Soliloquy on Death,	*Shakespeare.*
Cato's Soliloquy on the Immortality of the Soul,	*Addison.*
Ode on the Passions,	*Collins.*

☞ On MONDAY, January 23d,
Selections from History.
Edwin and Angelina.
Gray's Elegy; and
Part of the Deserted Village.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

Admission tickets for Children (a quarter of a dollar each) to be had at either of the above places.

Notice.

THE Advertiser is a person regularly bred, and has carried on in an extensive manner for these 30 years past, the various branches of Goldsmiths' and Jewellery, plated and hard-ware Cutlery, and Ironmongery business, and has general knowledge of the Dry Good and many other businesses. He has a particular taste for building, has built extensively for himself, has conducted buildings for others, and is of opinion that his services to any gentleman that might be in went of a person to conduct any of the aforesaid businesses, would not only be useful but an acquisition, as he will engage on liberal terms, either as a salesman or to sell on commission as an agent, act as a partner or take the care of a manufactory, or superintend building, &c. He is a married man, and having no family but his wife who would act as a saleswoman or housekeeper. No objection to any part of the Southern states, or to take a voyage to Europe as a supercargo.

A line directed to J. C. to the care of the printer, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. He is well acquainted with most of the English, Irish, and Scotch manufactories, as he carried on business for ten years in London, but on account of unavoidable misfortunes in his country, he is now forced to seek for a living for himself and wife in this way, and he flatters himself that he will give entire satisfaction to his employer. And as he is well known in this city, and to the most respectable characters on the continent, doubts not but his character, morality and indefatigable industry, will bear the strictest enquiry.

Dec. 28. 1awtf

A Watch Lost.

Lost on Monday last, a Silver Watch, makers' names, "Huxhurst and Doult New-York, 809," on the face, hour hand in a small circle; the minute hand revolving in a larger. Whoever has found and will return the same, to JAMES EDGER, corner of Second and Catharine Streets, shall receive Ten Dollars reward. If offered for sale, it is requested it may be stopped.

January, 18. *3t

A Pointer found.

Any person having lost a small POINTER PUPPY about a fortnight since, may have him again by proving property and paying charges. Apply to the Printer.

January 10 3

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 4, continued.

The report of the committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the balances due from individual States to the United States being under consideration.

Mr. Williams recapitulated what he had before said on the subject of emigration, and insisted upon the disadvantage it was of to them in the settlement.

Mr. Gilbert said, before the question was finally taken, he was disposed to make a few observations more on the subject, though he did not know that he should suggest any new arguments. From the apparent disposition of the committee, from their refusal to grant any time as requested by the debtor states, that they might be enabled to convince the House of the injustice of this claim against them, (he said) he could entertain but little hope of success, by any argument or consideration with the committee; he should, however, as a duty he owed to the general sense of mankind, as well as to his immediate constituents on that subject, proceed in a summary way to examine further into the merits and propriety of the resolution before them, and submit certain considerations resulting from the subject, to the reflection of those who were disposed to consider them.

The resolution, he said, was in effect, asserting a claim, by the United States, to those balances against the individual states, and making solemn demand of them for the payment. It would therefore be proper, he said, to examine the subject, in order to be clearly satisfied, against all objections, that this was a *just* and *righteous claim*. And in his opinion, Mr. G. said, the present was the proper moment, notwithstanding the opposite sentiments expressed by some gentlemen, for making the enquiry and ascertaining the important fact.

It would be remembered, he said, that when Congress made provision to pay the balances claimed by the creditor states, about three years ago, the subject of these corresponding balances was presented to the consideration of that House, and underwent a particular animadversion and discussion. It would be recollected how solicitous the creditor states then were to secure from the United States provision for their claims; and how far they were, at that time, from urging or even proposing the idea contained in the present resolution, of exacting these balances from the individual states. It would also be recollected by many who were then present, he said, that certain gentlemen from those states, favoured the opposite idea in behalf of the debtor states—that one of the commissioners employed in the settlement of the accounts, and then a member of that House, and who, he said, from his intimate knowledge of all that business, was better acquainted with its nature and merits than any other member, explained it, and in order to prevent any measure like the present, proposed a relinquishment of all such claim on the ground of justice, policy and equity. It would also be recollected, he said, that it was considered at that time, by certain gentlemen of the creditor states, that such relinquishment ought to be made; and that it was particularly so contended by one of these gentlemen, then very active as well as eminent on this floor, and now of the Senate—that this gentleman considered the law prescribing the mode of settlement and rule of apportionment (and he was one of the makers of it) no more than an artificial arrangement for effecting a final settlement and quietus of that difficult business—which construction, Mr. G. said, derived great strength from the act itself, as well as from other considerations—for it was remarkable, he said, that the act prescribing the mode of settlement, without expressing any thing as to exacting payment from the individual states, against whom balances should be rendered, contains express engagement that provision should be made, by Congress, for the payment of such balances as should be rendered in favor of individual states. This remarkable omission and silence of the act respecting the debtor states, seemed to him, he said, strong evidence that no such thing, as now contended for, was then contemplated. It is true, said Mr. G. that no such relinquishment was then made; but it is equally true, that after provision was made for the creditor states, pursuant to the act of settlement, no motion or idea like the one contained in the resolution before us, was offered; and that, from the impressions arising from the considerations then suggested, it seemed to him, and so he had been, he said, in fact assured by others, that no such claim, as the present, would ever be asserted.

In addition to these observations, in reference to the former impressions entertained upon the subject, Mr. G. said, he should be glad to see on what basis this claim against the individual states rested, and whether it were solid or not. When he contemplated the state of things under the old fabrick of confederation, he could find he said, no principles contained in that compact, to warrant the course and proceeding adopted, in respect to the settlement of those accounts, by the present government. He could perceive no sort of provision in the new constitution, by which congress could derive, or exercise any power of arranging and directing the mode of settlement in the manner they had done; and although such proceeding, so far as it related to the United States only, might be proper and sound, if they contemplated a mere artificial arrangement, for ascertaining and settling all accounts, and quietting those who were creditor states; yet if they intended by such mode of proceeding, to exact the balances which should be rendered against individual states also, the proceeding and act of congress as to their binding influence on individual states, he considered (he said) quite unconstitutional and nugatory. And this consideration also, he said, corroborated the construction which had been made, that the law of the United States prescribing the mode of settlement, was but an artificial plan, for accomplishing an easy and final close of that business.

To avoid the force of such objection, as well as all other exceptions, he said, it had been urged and respected, that the settlement had been the result of an arbitration between the states, and that this was the final award, as reported by the commissioners. But where sir, he asked, was the evidence of such arbitration among the parties? Where are their submissions to be found. He said he had never seen any. Certainly the legislature of the United States would not he said, consider their own acts competent to such submission and arbitration, as must bind all the individual states, unless there was express power given them by the constitution for such act of legislation. Certainly he said, it was not pretended, that congress had any special delegated authority from the individual states for that proceeding. Admitting however, that congress had been specially authorized to act on that subject by way of arbitration, yet he said, palpable error, or mistaken principles tending to an unequal result, without any fraud or fault in any party, and much more so, when the unfair conduct and extravagence of a party contributed to such result, would always nullify the award. On the ground therefore, of arbitriment and award, he said, the claim must also fail.

The principles of the extraordinary mode of settlement, the unequal rule of apportionment, their application to New-York, with their unequal operation and effects, he said, had already been fully explored by his colleagues as well as himself, to the committee, and therefore needed not again to be specified.

When we take a retrospective and comparative view of the efforts and conduct of the several states during the revolutionary war, and compare it with the statement of accounts made by the commissioners, and see the enormous sum placed against New-York, far beyond the amount of all the sums placed against other states; at first blush he said, all would be convinced, (except those who intended not to be) that the settlement must have been unequal, and if so found a claim against the state, very unjust. He had said it before, and he said he would here repeat it, that he did not think there was a member on that floor, who was acquainted with the whole business, how gravely soever he might affect to think otherwise, that could in his *conscience* believe the statement made against New York to be the result of a fair equal adjustment. In that settlement, he said, was found, (and that under direction and sanction of the law) that while no charges by New York had been made against the United States, but for general defence, and authorised service *strictly vouched*; there had been allowed in favor of other states, charges and claims of all sorts, as well for *private* as for general defence, for unauthorised as well as authorised services, and all these whether vouched or not. Was there ever said he, such an *inequality* heard of? He believed not. This circumstance however, afforded conviction to his mind, he said, that what had been heretofore urged, was true, to wit—that congress considered it but an artificial arrangement.

For (he said) as *these things*, with the *unequal* rule of apportionment must, and most certainly were foreseen, it would not otherwise be explained or accounted for, at this day—and therefore (he said) he gave it that construction, which alone it would *constitutionably* and *rationally* bear; and some of those, who were makers of the law, declared was its only intent and meaning. To fortify this conclusion the more, (he said) he should present another view of the subject resulting from the change of political situation, which he thought deserved serious consideration.

It seemed to him (he said) that gentlemen mistook the state of things in respect to the United, and the individual states, and confounded themselves with those local feelings and dispositions so predominant under the old confederation. Under the old fabric (he said) each state stood alone clothed with all the rights of sovereignty and means of revenue. The United States who had incurred this debt, were responsible for its payment, without the power or means to discharge it—To remedy this defect, to give all power and means to the United States requisite to satisfy this debt, and provide for all other exigencies, and to meet all occurrences, a new compact was formed and system adopted. To effect this purpose, the individual states ceded great portions of their sovereignty and all their principal means of revenue. These cessions were more or less important to the United States (he said) according to the magnitude and *peculiar local situation* of the state. The cessions made by New-York in this respect, if not equal or superior to any other, were (he said) of greater value than those of one half of all the other states in the Union, and served to afford to the United States more actual current revenue. And yet so little grateful or impressed with manly respect for the boon, in which they all participated alike, (he said) there seemed a *contracting levelling* despotism that was not to be satisfied, so long as that state was supposed to be more wealthy than some of her neighbors. He hoped however (he said) that liberal feelings and candid reflection on this subject, would discover the injustice, the impropriety of asserting this claim against the individual states; and that a due consideration of policy and of justice, in reference to the mode of settlement, and in regard to the constitutionality of the law prescribing it, as well as the political change in the arrangement of the government of the United States and the great resources of revenue ceded by individual states, when seriously contemplated with all the probable consequences resulting from this proceeding, would restrain the committee from adopting the resolution proposed and induce them to abandon the project, as unjust and oppressive, contrary to the spirit and meaning of the law, as well as the constitution of that government—But if they were inclined (he said) to adopt it, in order to hear what the states had to allege against the demand, he was confident New-York would be able to offer good and sufficient reason, to shew that the claim against her was unjust and ill founded and ought not to be exacted.

[*To be Continued.*]

WANTED,
A middle-aged Woman Servant,

Who is a good Seamstress, and capable of taking some charge in a family. None need apply without good recommendations. Enquire at No. 88, Spruce-st.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1797.

Died on Wednesday morning last, at Burlington, New-Jersey, Richard Brooke Roberts, Esq. of South Carolina, Major of Infantry in the service of the United States.

Messrs. Wignell and Reinagle, Managers of the New Theatre, have put into the hands of the Mayor of this City, two hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-five cents, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire in Savannah.

COMMUNICATION.

The Aurora is angry because writers in England speak with respect of the President's valedictory—because they derive from it texts of political wisdom, and apply them to their own affairs—because they borrow strength from that name which it is the pride of all good men here to believe will be immortal; and because they use that strength against the enemies of the human race—call them *jacobins!* Men abhorred by all the friends of liberty & law—strangled by the very mother who bore them—a felon race who have found in the Botany bay of some of our cities a refuge from the whips of their native country. Formerly, convicts, when they did come among us, regenerated—a murderer, long inured to humility and hard labor, repented and reformed in a scene that was auspicious to human nature.—The crimes of men were then perpetrated on a small scale—collective murder—butchering en masse was not known. The wish of the flagitious Roman tyrant, was the ridicule and the horror of the school—The horrible crime of jacobinism was unknown.

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

Department of State, January 16, 1797.

SIR,

In my letters of the 5th and 26th ult. I sent you two Notes from Mr. Adet, the Minister of the French Republic to the United States; the former dated the 27th of October, and the latter the 15th of November last; and my answer to the first. The latter note embracing numerous topics of complaint, and going as far back as the year 1793, required a particular examination of all the transactions of our government from that time to the present. The other indispensable duties of the office prevented my entering on this examination as early as I had expected, and the current business has retarded the pursuit. The result of this examination I am now, by the direction of the President of the United States to communicate to you. This history of our affairs you will find supported by documents, many of which were delivered to you at your departure, and the residue will be herewith transmitted. The remarks and reasonings on facts you will duly appreciate; and, from the whole, joined with your own observations, you will be enabled, it is believed, to vindicate the United States, and to demonstrate their impartiality as a neutral nation, their fidelity in the observation of treaties, and their friendship as an ally.

The discussion on which I am entering will involve much repetition; for the general questions and particular cases grouped together in the Minister's last note, have been subjects of controversy and correspondence from May 1793 to this day. Some other points have indeed been contended for, which the Minister has now passed without notice. Why they are omitted I know not; for in these cases the United States were as positively charged with violating treaties as in those which he has been pleased now to detail. Some of them it may be found proper to introduce, to render less imperfect the view of our relations to France.

The complaints of the French minister against the United States, have reference to three principal subjects. 1st. To the abandonment of their neutral rights to the injury of France, in not maintaining the pretended principles of the modern law of nations, *that free ships make free goods* and that timber and naval stores for the equipment and armament of vessels, are not contraband of war.

2d. To violations of our treaties with France, even in their letter.

3d. To the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and Great-Britain; which he alledges "deprives France of all the advantages stipulated in a previous treaty." A fourth complaint is truly ingenious. The fortune of war has constrained some of the belligerent powers from enemies, to become her allies; and if the alledged abandonment of the rule of the modern law of nations, in its consequences, works an injury to those allies, from that moment France is also injured. Perhaps it will be in time to notice this last charge when the allies themselves complain; if the answer to the first, involving the same principle, should not render such notice altogether unnecessary.

I shall now present to your view those facts and observations which will prove, we conceive, that the minister's complaints are without any just foundation.

Under the first charge, That we have not maintained, as we ought to have done, our neutral rights, it is alledged;

1st. That the position, *that free ships make free goods*, is an established principle of the modern law of nations, and that Great-Britain, by capturing French property on board our vessels, has violated our neutral rights; and that unless we compel Great-Britain to respect those rights, France will be justified in violating them.

Not to remark on the singular reasoning, That if one warring power commits an act of injustice towards a neutral and innocent nation, another warring power may lawfully commit the like injustice, we may ask what authority is adduced, to shew that the modern law of nations has established the principle, *That free ships make free goods?*

Vattel says positively that "effects belonging to "an enemy found on board a neutral ship, are "seizable by the rights of war." Agreeably to this long established rule of the law of nations, France herself, in her marine laws, has directed that *the merchandizes and effects belonging to her enemies which shall be found on board neutral vessels shall be good prize.* By a former law, indeed, the neutral vessels themselves, as well as the effects of her enemies on board, were declared to be good prize. Valin remarks, however, that this regulation was peculiar to France and Spain; and that elsewhere the *goods* of the enemy were *alone* subjected to confiscation. And in the treaty of France with the city of Hamburgh in 1769, it was stipulated that "all effects, provisions and merchan-"dize whatsoever belonging to her enemies, and found on board the vessels of Hamburgh should be confiscated."

Mr. Adet remarks, that one of his predecessors, in July 1793, applied on this subject to the government of the United States, but was unsuccessful. He must refer to Mr. Genet's letter to Mr. Jefferson, dated July 9, 1793, [the subject was resumed in terms still more extraordinary in his letter of July 25th, 1793,] to which Mr. Jefferson answered on the 24th, declaring "his belief that it cannot be "doubted, but that by the general law of nations, "the goods of a friend found in the vessel of an "enemy are lawful prize. It is true that sundry "nations, desirous of avoiding the inconveniences "of having their vessels stopped at sea, ransacked, "carried into port and detained, under pretence "of having enemy goods on board, have, in many "instances, introduced, *by their special treaties*, another principle between them, that enemy bottoms "shall make enemy goods, and friendly bottoms "friendly goods;—but this is altogether the effect "of particular treaty, controling, in *special cases*, "the *general principle* of the law of nations, and "therefore taking effect between such nations only "as have so agreed to control it." And it is plain, that it was to avoid the inconveniences resulting from this general rule of the law of nations, that France and the United States stipulated, in the 23d article of their commercial treaty, "That free "ships should give freedom to goods; and that "every thing should be deemed free which should "be found on board the ships belonging to the "subjects of either of the contracting parties, al-"though the whole lading, or any part thereof, "should appertain to the enemies of either, con-"traband goods being always excepted." It is also plain that this stipulation was intended to operate (indeed it was its sole object, and otherwise could have no operation at all) when one of the parties should be at war with a nation, or nations, with whom the other should be at peace. France, therefore, has now no right to complain if the goods of her enemies find protection on board American ships, or to pretend, that in order "To "restore the balance of neutrality to its equilibri-"um," she may seize on such goods: the just equilibrium between her and the United States will be restored when we are at war and she at peace; at which time the goods of our enemies will find protection on board the vessels of her citizens.

2d. It is alledged that we have abandoned the modern public law on contraband, and by our treaty with Great-Britain *granted* to that power exclusively the free carriage of articles for the equipment and armament of vessels.

Here, as in the former case, the question recurs, what is the law of nations on the point in dispute? Vattel defines contraband goods to be "commodi-"ties particularly used in war—such are arms, mi-"litary and *naval* stores, *timber*, horses, and even "provisions in certain junctures, when there are "hopes of reducing the enemy by famine." In the treaty between France and Denmark, concluded on the 23d of August, 1742—"Tar was de-"clared contraband, together with rosin, sails, "hemp, cordage, masts, and timber for ship buil-"ding." "Thus, on this account (says Valin) "there would have been no cause for complaining "of the conduct of the English, if they had not "infringed particular treaties; for of right these "things are now contraband, and have been so since "the beginning of this century, which, however, "was not the case formerly." "The modern pub-"lic law on contraband," mentioned by Mr. Adet and his predecessors, probably refers to the principles declared by the armed neutrality, during the American War. This transaction is too remarkable to be passed unnoticed.

During that war, Great-Britain and the other belligerent powers, exercising the rights assured to them by the law of nations, made prize of enemies property on board neutral vessels, and of contraband goods belonging to neutrals. Eager as neutral nations must be to seize the opportunity which war presents, of becoming the carriers for the belligerent nations, where ships and mariners are wanted for military operations, it was perfectly natural that the former should desire to establish as a rule, that free ships should made free goods; or in other words, that neutral bottoms should protect the goods on board, to whomsoever these belonged; and it was equally natural for them to desire to diminish the list of contraband. In respect to the latter, it must have been particularly interesting to the three northern maritime powers, from whose dominions chiefly the other maritime nations of Europe received supplies of timber and naval stores, to strike these from the list of contraband, or by some means to exempt them from capture.

[*To be Continued.*]

House of Representatives of the United States.

Friday, January 20.

After some private petitions had been read, the House took up the Resolution passed in the committee of the whole yesterday, on the subject of further revenue, when, after some observations on the propriety of dividing the resolution, it was agreed to be divided, and the yeas and nays having been called for on the first part, viz. "for laying direct tax on the land with its improvements, including town lots," they were as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Blount, Brent, Buck, Cabel, Coit, Coles, Cooper, Craik, Dent, Ege, Findley, Gallatin, Gilman, Glenn, Goodrich, Greenup, Grove, Hancock, Harrison, Hartley, Hathorn, Havens, Hindman, Kittera, Livingston, Madison, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Patten, Preston, Rutherford, Sewall, Sitgreaves, Isaac Smith, Wm. Smith, R. Sprigg, Swanwick, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Venable, Williams.—48.

NAYS.

Messrs. Ames, Bailey, Bradbury, Bryan, Burgess, Christie, Dana, Davenport, Dearborn, A. Foster, D. Foster, Franklin, Freeman, Gillespie, Griswold, Harper, Henderson, Holland, A. Jackson, G. Jackson Locke, S. Lyman, W. Lyman, Maclay, Macon, Malbone, Potter Read, Sherborne, Jer. Smith, N. Smith, Strudwick, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Varnum, Wadsworth, Winn.—39.

After a considerable debate on the latter part of the resolution, viz. "for laying a direct tax on slaves with certain exceptions," the question was taken by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—*Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Blount, Bradbury, Brent, Buck, Cabel, Christie, Claiborne, Coles, Cooper, Craik Davenport, Dent, Ege, Findley, A. Foster, Franklin, Gallatin, Gillespie, Gilman, Glenn, Greenup Gregg, Grove, Hampton, Hancock, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Hathorn, Havens, Hindman, Holland, A. Jackson, Kittera, Lock, S. Lyman, Maclay, Macon, Madison, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Patten, Preston, Rutherford, Sewall, Sitgreaves, Israel Smith, Isaac Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Strudwick, Swanwick, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Venable, Wadsworth, Williams, Winn.*—68.

Nays—*Messrs. Bryan, Burgess, Coit, Dana, Dearborn, D. Foster, Freeman, Goodrich, Griswold, Henderson, G. Jackson, W. Lyman, Malbone, Potter, Read, Sherborne, Jeremiah Smith, N. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Varnum*—23.

The main question was then put on the resolution together, and the yeas and nays, thereupon, when it was carried 49 to 39, the same members voting in the affirmative and negative as upon the first question, except that Messrs. Baldwin, Cooper and Livingston, who voted in the affirmative on the first question, were absent when this was taken, and Messrs. Claiborne. Gregg, Parker, and S. Smith, were present and voted in the yeas on this question. In the nays, Mr. Strudwick who voted on the first question was absent on this, and Mr. Hampton was present in this and absent on the first call.

The resolution was then referred to the committee of ways and means to bring in a bill accordingly.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for carrying into effect the laws of the United States in the state of Tennessee, and after some debate, the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Adjourned to Monday.

By this day's Mail.

CHARLESTON, December 30.

Arrivals yesterday.		Days.
Ship George, Rice	Philadelphia	7
Dauphin, Barklay	Cape-Nichola-Mole	29
Brig Clinton, Norris	Surinam	33
Schooner Amity, Aammond	Machias	20
Sloop Joana, Briggs	Norfolk	6

Capt. Rice saw the South-Carolina at anchor in the river on the 21st, where he had lain from the 15th. The extremity of the weather was so great, as to leave no doubt in Capt. Rice's mind of the river being closed.

Mole St. Nicholas, 27th November, 1796.

List of American vessels now in this port, and wishing for a convoy to Port-au-Prince, viz.

Snow Harmony, Marshall, from	Charleston
Schooner Venus, Hazard,	do.
Brig Hannah, Hatton,	Norfolk
Schooner Eliza, Moffat,	do.
Brig Grüger, Tinker,	Philadelphia
Polly, Rolth,	do.
Emilia, Hustings,	do.
Ship Delena, Skinner,	New-York
Schooner John, Lambeth,	Norfolk

NORFOLK, January 12.

The schooner Sisters of Baltimore, arrived here on Monday evening last, in 19 days from Cape-Francois, we are informed, that the commissioners from the French republic at the Cape have declared, all the southern parts of St. Domingo in a state of revolt, and that the respective ports are considered in a state of blockade. All vessels and cargoes bound to or coming from that part of the island are considered liable to capture and condemnation.

BALTIMORE, January 19.

Yesterday arrived captain Webb, of the schooner Polina, after a passage of 28 days from Boston, via Norfolk and Annapolis; he informs that the Prevoyante was (on Monday last) lying in Hampton Roads, and that commodore Barney's frigates were at Norfolk; one of which was heaving down.

NEW-YORK, January 20.

The canvass of the votes of this state is now finished, and the following gentlemen are elected to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, for two years from the 4th of March next.

*James Cochran,	David Brooks,
Henry Glenn,	*Lucas Elmendorph
John Williams,	P. Van Courtlandt,
John E. Van Allen,	Jona. Haven,
*Hezekiah L. Hosmer,	Edward Livingston.

Those marked thus * are new members.

ARRIVALS.		Days.
Brig Gen. Warren, Rice	Gottenberg	97
Schooner Liberty, Buckley	Hispaniola	17
Anny, Woodman	Cape-Francois	25
Sloop Polly, Boardman	do.	21

From the log-book of the schooner Hawk, Capt. Hunt from Barbadoes.

On Friday, 23d December, at 4, P. M. the island of Deseada bearing E. S. E. saw a small sail to windward, in company with a large brig, who immediately bore down upon me, and after running about an hour, finding it impossible to escape him, I hove too—Upon her coming along side, I was hailed, and in broken English, desired to hoist out my boat and come on board, with my papers—Upon my arrival on board the privateer, they de'ained me, and sent the boat to the schooner, with six men, armed with pistols and cutlasses, to examine her. In the intermediate time, the captain overhauled my papers, examined and returned them, without saying any thing to me. I asked him what that brig was to windward—he informed me she was a brig from Portland, laden with provisions, bound to Martinique, which he had taken and sent for Guadaloupe. I asked the name of the vessel and captain, but he would inform me of neither—he would give me no intelligence relative to the situation of Guadaloupe, but said they had five American vessels at Point-a Petre under condemnation. Upon the return of the boat, I found they had brought with them a French gentleman, who had been taken at St. Lucia, was then upon his parole, and had taken his passage with me to Philadelphia for the recovery of his health: they detained him on board, but desired me to depart with the rest, and make the best of my way. Upon my return on board, I found they had examined the trunks of two passengers, and overhauled every thing, but taken nothing—only threatening to carry them into Guadaloupe as Englishmen, and put them in jail.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

[Continued from our last.]

Admiralty Office, November 3, 1796.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, (bro't by Captain John Aylmer, of his Majesty's ship Tremendous) were this day received from the honorable Vice Admiral, Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B.

Monarch, Saldanha Bay, August 19, 1796.

SIR,

I have the honor to inclose a list of a Dutch squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Engelbertus Lucas, sent hither for the reduction of this colony, but which were compelled to surrender by capitulation, on the 17th instant, to the detachment of his Majesty's ships under my command, named in the margin*, on the terms also inclosed. For further particulars I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying detail of the proceedings of the squadron from the 4th to the 8th inst. and I hope the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will approve the measures I have taken, so essential to the British commercial interest in the East.

The ships are all coppered and in good condition, except the Castor, whose rudder is defective.

In justice to the officers and men I have the honor to command, it is my duty to observe, that, in consequence of the most violent tempestuous weather I ever beheld, and the very unpleasant situation in which the squadron was at times placed, they chearfully, and much to their credit, underwent a degree of fatigue hardly credible.

Captain Aylmer will have the honor of presenting these dispatches. I beg leave to mention him to their Lordships, as a respectable Gentleman and an active officer.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
G. K. ELPHINSTON.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Monarch, Saldhana Bay, August 19, 1796.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that intelligence was received at Cape Town, on the 3d inst. of a number of ships having been seen in the offing at Saldanha Bay, which was confirmed on the 5th. In consequence of this every preparation was made for putting to sea immediately, with the squadron under my command; but from the Monarch's main mast being out, and the tempestuous weather, I was not able to quit the anchorage in Simon's Bay until the 6th, when we proceeded to sea.

On getting under way an officer from the shore, came on board to inform me that a number of sails had been seen the preceding night in the offing, near False-bay; I then resolved to steer to the southward and west, in expectation of their having taken that course.

The squadron continued cruising in the most tempestuous weather I have ever experienced, which damaged many of the ships, and at one time the Ruby had five feet water in her hold. We were joined at sea by his majesty's ship Stately, Rattlesnake and Echo sloops. On the 12th I returned, with a fresh breeze blowing from the south east, and, upon anchoring in Simon's Bay, the master attendant come off with information that the ships seen, consisting of nine sail, had put into Saldanha Bay on the 6th, the same day on which I had proceeded to sea; that they remained there by the last advice, and that four ships had been dispatched in quest of me to communicate this welcome intelligence.

I immediately made the signal to sail, but the Crescent had got ashore; the wind blew strong and increased on the following day to a perfect tempest, in which the Tremendous parted two cables, drove, and was in great danger of being lost, so that, notwithstanding every exertion, and the most anxious moments of my life, we could not get out until the 15th.

On the 16th the squadron arrived off Saldanha Bay at sun-set, and the Crescent, which had been ordered a-head, to discover information and to report, made the signal for the enemy, consisting of three ships of the line, three frigates, and other ships, being moored in the bay.

The squadron stood on into the Bay in the order of sailing, but the night coming on, and the rear being too far extended for action, I judged it expedient to come to an anchor within shot of the enemy's ships, and perceiving their numbers very inconsiderable in comparison to the forces under my command, I considered it my duty, and an incumbent act of humanity, to address the Dutch officer in command, and consequently forwarded the letter to him, of which the enclosure, No. 3, is a copy, by lieutenant Coffin, of the Monarch, with a flag of truce; to this I received a verbal return, that a positive reply should be sent in the morning at day-break. I was fearful the enemy might attempt to injure the ships, and therefore ordered lieutenant Coffin to return immediately with my letter No. 4. to which he brought back the reply No. 5.

On the 17th, at nine in the morning, a Dutch officer came on board with a flag, and presented proposals of terms for capitulation, which you will observe in the correspondence, with my remarks and definitive letter; and at five P. M. the terms contained in the inclosed copy were ultimately agreed upon, but it was impossible to take possession of the ships until the 18th, on account of the stormy weather.

It affords me the highest satisfaction, therefore, to communicate to my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that a squadron of ships belonging to the United States, under the command of his excellency rear admiral Engelbertus Lucas, has surrendered to the British force under my command, consisting of three ships of the line, two fine frigates, two of 28 guns, and a sloop of 18 guns, all completely coppered, stored and victualled, together with a large laden store ship, the names of which are described in the inclosure No. 6, and the British ships, to whom they are prizes, in the inclosure No. 7.

The consequent joy of this fortunate event is much augmented from the consolatory reflection on it's accomplishment without effusion of human blood, or injury to either of the enemy's or British ships, not a single shot having been fired.

I must, however, beg leave to observe, that any resistance on the part of the enemy could only have occasioned the wanton sacrifice of a few lives; and I doubt not, that had their numbers been adequate to contention, their conduct would have confirmed the acknowledged merit at all times recorded to the martial spirit of subjects of the United States; and I can with similar confidence assure you, that the officers and men under my command would have exhibited a conduct equally creditable to themselves.

The repeated advices communicated in your letters, respecting the enemy's forces destined to this quarter, agreed so correctly with the intelligence I obtained by other means, that I have long been expecting this arrival, and was thereby enabled to be perfectly prepared to receive them, and constantly to keep a vigilant look out.

I have the honor to be, with great esteem,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

EVAN NEPEAN, *Esq.*

[To be continued.]

MR. FENNO,

PLEASE to insert for the consideration of the Stockholders, the following names in your paper, as suitable characters for Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania—And oblige A STOCKHOLDER.

Samuel Howell,	George Pennock,
Robert Ralston,	Mathew Lawler,
Joseph P. Norris,	Andrew Bayard,
Godfrey Haga,	Joseph Ball,
George Plumstead,	Henry Pratt,
William Sanson,	Thomas Norton,
Thomas L. Moore,	John Craig,
Wm. Montgomery,	Robert Wharton,
Philip Nicklin,	Jacob Downing.
John C. Stocker,	

NOTICE.

Persons having Goods on board the Ship Perseverance, James Williamson, master, bound from Hamburg to this Port, and lately put into New-York, where the Vessel is discharging, will please apply to THOMAS and JOHN KETLAND.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1797. tf

Hibernian Society.

Such of the Members of this society as are entitled to Diplomas, are requested to apply for them to

Mr. Hugh Holmes, Vice President;
Mr. David M'Cormick, Treasurer;
Mr. Robert H. Drinker, Counsellor;
Mr. Joseph Brown;
Mr. Edward Fox;

Or to MATHEW CAREY, Sec.

Philad. Jan. 21, 1797. taw6t

Lost or Mislaid,

At the Bank of the United States, Joseph Higbee's Note, dated 29th December last, for twelve hundred dollars, payable at 60 days to Nathaniel Lewis & Son. Whoever may find the same will please return it to said Bank, or to the subscribers, who will allow a reward.

Payment being barred, it cannot be of use to any other person. NATHANIEL LEWIS & SON.

January 5. J. 21, 3t

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled "An act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1 Prize of	twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10	of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20	of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43	of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100	of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100	of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220	of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500	of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Resolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the first day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,
Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Joseph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standish Forde,
Francis West, } Managers.
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery,

Jan. 20. th& s.t.

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-ſtreet,

Has juſt received, per Eagle, Capt. Foſdick, via London, an aſſortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

PROPOSALS,
For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Poſt Roads, will be received until the firſt day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleſton, S. C. by Jackſonboro' and Cooſahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleſton every Tueſday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah eve Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wedneſday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleſton the next Tueſday and Friday by noon.

Propoſals for this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Savannah.

2. From Cooſahatchy to Beaufort once a week—Receive the mail at Cooſahatchy every Thurſday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Cooſahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Propoſals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Poſt-maſter General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed by contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate the alteration deſired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without ſuch alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſt Maſter General.

General Poſt Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1796.
Jan. 16. d6w.

Davis's Law Book Store,
No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his profeſſional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a ſingle volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for ſeveral years paſt have in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the moſt extenſive collection of the lateſt Engliſh and Iriſh Editions ever imported into this country, are publiſhed, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addreſſed to G. D. in writing from any diſtance ſhall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,
A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.
ov. 8. tu&fgw

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTERY, No. II,
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are		50,000
1	ditto 15,000 & caſh	25,000	40,000
1	ditto 15,000 & caſh	15,000	30,000
1	ditto 10,000 & caſh	10,000	20,000
1	ditto 5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1	ditto 5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1	caſh prize of		10,000
2	do. 5,000 each, are	-	10,000
10	do. 1,000	- -	10,000
20	do. 500	- -	10,000
00	do. 100	- -	10,000
200	do. 50	- -	10,000
400	do. 25	- -	10,000
1,000	do. 20	-	20,000
15,000	do. 10	-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington---Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are ſold off.---The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient number of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may continue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the ſhort ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. co

FOR SALE,
At Whiteſides' Tea Ware-Houſe,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, } Freſh Teas. { Hyſon Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his ſchool on Monday the 31ſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,
In Fourth, between Cheſnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings o the ſame days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The firſt practiſing ball to be on Tueſday evening, the firſt of November, and to be continued every Tueſday, during the ſeaſon.

For terms, &c, enquire at his houſe, No. 134, Market-ſtreet.

Oct. 17. tthſ

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are juſtly due and owing from meſſrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his ſeparate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as ſeparate property of the ſaid Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and ſatisfactorily aſcertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the ſaid firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huſton*, his ſon-in-law, to his daughter, miſs *M'Clenachan*, and to his ſon, *George M'Clenachan*, ſeveral large and valuable real eſtates, as well as conſiderable perſonal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaſter, in the county of New-Caſtle on Delaware, and elſewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their juſt debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all perſons, whomſoever, againſt the purchaſe from the ſaid grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the ſaid real or perſonal property, as the moſt vigorous meaſures will without delay be taken to render the ſame liable to the juſt demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzſimons, Philip Nicklin, Iſaac Wharton, William M'Murtrie, Samuel W. Fiſher, } Committee.

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.§

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all perſons againſt purchaſing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and perſonal eſtates he conveyed away to his ſon-in law and to his children was the reſult of a deliberation had upon the ſubject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that truſt confided in the ſubſcribers by thoſe creditors: a ſtep which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very ſtatement of the fact therefore muſt diſpel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a deſire to ſecure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his juſt debts. It was ſanctioned by the advice of council as a meaſure *neceſſary* to the ſafety of the creditors. If the advertiſement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjuſtifiable conduct, not to the ſubſcribers who have merely publiſhed the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to inveſtigate in a high court of juſtice the validity of thoſe purchaſes of which Mr. M'Clenachan ſo confidently ſpeaks.

The ſubſcribers therefore are bound by a ſenſe of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution againſt purchaſing of thoſe grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchaſe from any other perſons (if ſuch there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made ſimilar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

☞ Thoſe printers who have been requeſted to publiſh the firſt CAUTION, are deſired t publiſh this alſo.

Waſhington Canal Lottery,
N°. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from th Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1	Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
1	ditto	10,000	10,000
7	laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
6	ditto	1,000	6,000
10	ditto	400	4,000
20	ditto	100	2,000
55	ditto	50	2,750
5750	ditto	12	69,008
	To be raiſed for the Canal,		26,250
5850	Prizes,		175,000
11650	Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500	Tickets, at Ten Dollars. -		175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

For Sale,
By the Subſcribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

Le Breton,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentiſt to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the

Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.

*** He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth-ſtreet.

November 26. tts

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a ſtriped veſt; a pair of dark ſpotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dreſs. He has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Eaſton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 tm2awtf

Horſes taken in,
For the Winter Seaſon,

And fed on clover hay at the Subſcribers place, 12 miles on the Briſtol Road, where good ſtabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to preſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſhingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, ſituate in a convenient part of the city; the works almoſt new, on an entirely original conſtruction, and built of the beſt materials, and may be ſet to work immediately. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 19. t t ſ tf

SWANN'S
Riding School, Horſe Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his reſidence in this City, and flatters himſelf that the ſucceſs of his efforts, in the numerous, obſtinate and dangerous diſeaſes in Horſes, in which he has been conſulted, together with his moderate charges, will ſecure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his ſpacious and commodious premiſes, erected for the purpoſes above deſcribed are open for the reception of pupils of either ſex, who wiſh to be inſtructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horſes, ſo as to ride them with eaſe, elegance, and ſafety—their horſes will be carefully and expeditiouſly broke, for every purpoſe, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are ſhut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all thoſe beauties of action which providence has ſo bountifully beſtowed on them.

Alſo, at his hoſpital, every diſorder to which the horſe is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above inſtitution has never been queſtioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's ſtud will manifeſt, and T. SWANN as the firſt eſtabliſher of the veterenary art, ſolicits and relies upon the ſupport of that public (which he is ever anxious in ſerving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a ſubſcription for that purpoſe has been hinted by ſeveral gentleman, who wiſh to promote the inſtitution—the amount of each ſubſcription to be returned by ſervices in any of the departments he profeſſes, agreeable to the rate of charges ſtated in his hand bill. Such ſubſcription is now open, and the ſignatures of many reſpectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and ſuch Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he ſhall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and ſoliciting their ſupport and protection.

N. B. Horſes are properly prepared for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to be inſtructed.

Nov. 5. tth&ſ.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
A new method of keeping Bill Books,

Adapted for the eaſe and convenience of merchants in general; but particularly for thoſe who are extenſively concerned in trade: exhibiting at one view, all the bills which a merchant may have to receive or pay, in the courſe of the whole year, for each month ſeparatively. And thereby preventing the trouble and inconvenience attendant on the mode now in uſe, of ſelecting the bills due in each month from the promiſcuous entries of ſeveral months.

To which is prefixed,

A table ſhewing the number of days from any day any month, to the ſame day in any other month.

Philadelphia, printed for and ſold by R. CAMPBELL & Co.

January 2 tawtf

Treaſury Department,
September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June, 1797, to the thirty-firſt day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Sanduſky Lake, and on Sanduſky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferſon; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maſſac; at any place from Fort Maſſac to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the river Miſſiſippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey.

One quart and half a pint of ſalt, Two quarts of Vinegar, Two pounds of Soap, One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the deprodations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

By Authority.
Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars -	20,000
1	do. of	10,000	do. - -	10,000
3	do. of	5,000	do. - - -	15,000
4	do. of	2,000	do. - -	8,000
20	do. of	1,000	do. - - -	20,000
39	do. of	500	do. - -	19,500
80	do. of	200	do. - - -	16,000
200	do. of	100	do. - - -	20,000
300	do. of	50	do. - -	15,000
1	do. of	500	do. to be paid the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn no.	500
5	do. of	3,000	do. to be paid poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn nos	15,000
9,400	do. of	15	do. : -	141,000
	10,053 Prizes			300,000
	10,946 Blanks			
	30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars			300,000

All Prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of a poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the Tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner. of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerſhner, William Witman, Joſeph Hieſter, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebaſtian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earlieſt information of the drawing of the Waſhington No. 2, and Patterſon Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and regiſtering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

Brokers Office, and
COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnerſhip, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the buſineſs of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commiſſion merchants. They buy and ſell on commiſſion every ſpecies of ſtock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houſes and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on depoſits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatneſs and diſpatch; accounts adjuſted, and books ſettled, in the moſt correct manner. Conſtant attendance will be given. They ſolicit a ſhare of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deſerve it.

N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy obſerved.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. Auguſt 27, 1796. m&cwtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,
No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property.

*** Alſo Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for ſale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *Auguſt* 18, 1796. mth

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CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]